

# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

YORK, S. C. FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855

TERMS—\$2.25 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

NO. 56

## WHERE THE WAR WEIGHS HEAVIEST

Correspondent Writes Informingly of Grim Conditions in London.

### PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING MANY PRIVATIONS.

Recent Visitor Was Impressed by Absence of Mourning in Woman's Attire—Matches Have Disappeared—No Meat to Be Had Without a Card—Increased Fare For Poor Railroad Service.

Geoffrey Butler in New York World.

I have just spent forty days and forty nights in Europe. Thirty of these I passed in England, and during that time no flesh of any kind, neither beef nor pork nor mutton nor turkey nor chicken, passed my lips. Had I chosen to do so I could have procured a meat card.

I had no butter nor sugar, little milk and no wheat bread.

Facts like these indicate that an abnormal situation of some sort exists in England. Before I went there I realized that this was so, but could form no very clear conception as to what the situation was. It appears to me that your readers may not be averse to hearing what an average man experiences in England, and I will try to put them in possession of the facts as I saw them, confining myself to a point of view that is purely personal.

On arrival at the London station the traveler will find a shortage of porters, a fact which, under the English system of personally collecting one's baggage from the baggage car, does form, particularly at the end of a long and tiring journey, a distinct inconvenience.

The train itself will probably be punctual, for although trains are 75 per cent less frequent than they were, and are consequently crowded and dilatory, the railway executives have maintained a service punctual to the times announced. All railway fares have been increased 50 per cent and commuting has been abolished. When the porter has been secured, the traveler will find that an old man or one partly maimed, I did not see anywhere women handling the passenger baggage, but they are much used for handling freight and very well they do it.

Crippled Taxi Service.

Taxis, which are few and far between, are not allowed within the stations, so that if the passenger does not use the subway (a less common practice for station use in London than New York) he will have to go outside the station and wait in the surrounding streets till he can secure a taxi and drive a bargain with the cabbie.

Taxis are old and show badly their need of repair. I drove in several, and one in three drove a faulty hinged. Gas is allowed the cabbies on a strictly rationed basis; to most private owners of automobiles it is to all intents and purposes forbidden. It seems to be of a poor quality, for the engines sputter and kick.

Laboring under these difficulties, drivers are very particular as to the destination of their fares. Late at night your destination must be on the driver's homeward route if you expect the privilege of riding in his cab. Taxis, whose cheapness was the wonder of Americans, have increased in price. They now start at 8s. 2d., where they used to start at 8d.

One will imagine the traveler deposited at his hotel, his name registered, his application for a meat and sugar ration duly signed and forwarded. It is time to take a bath and go round to his club for dinner. He must not expect too hot a bath; furnaces have been let low owing to coal economy. For the same reason he will find his electric current low when he comes to turn the lights up, low in the few remaining bulbs of the fittings in his bedroom, for the majority have been extracted.

However, all these considerations make it less attractive to dawdle over dressing, and he will find himself in the club earlier. If he is too early he will be too early for a cocktail, for the law has placed a time limit on the sale of drink, and it may be obtained only in the afternoon from 6.30 to 9.30. "Treating" is against the law, and spirits are so watered down before they are served that it is impossible to use even a full "split" in a highball without watering the drink out of recognition. During the past year no manufacture of spirits for human consumption has been permitted and no further manufacture is contemplated. Accordingly the limited quantity of spirit now consumed in the United Kingdom is drawn from pre-war stocks. Beer is non-existent for the ordinary man, but a watered substitute, lighter far than the lightest product of St. Louis or Milwaukee, is served out to the munition working districts. Under recent orders the club controller the average alcoholic content of the beer consumed will be about 2 per cent.

As our visitor prepares for dinner he will see evidence of other shortage and economy. No club in England is keeping open all its rooms, and the service, entirely by women, except where an elderly head waiter or janitor still lingers on, is very much reduced. At one club I noticed the tables being laid and the dishes being placed upon the sideboard, the members helping themselves.

In the smoking rooms and lavatories light is reduced to a minimum; in the former, the member or party on entering select their corner and then turn on the small hanging lamp above it for their local use. Matches are unobtainable, so in each smoking room there is a night light or two continually burning and paper sails beside them.

At dinner, unless he has handed his meat card to the club steward before 6 o'clock on the previous day, the diner will find his choice on the club menu confined to dishes made of eggs or fish. The bread served at table—not more than two small pieces being procurable—is of a grayish hue and contains very little wheat. I found it so indigestible that I came to leave it alone, but that was not the view of

most people I met, who liked it well enough.

Butter is unobtainable in most clubs and hotels as is also cheese. At my club the steward got a cheese one day while I was there, a fact which conversed all others as a theme of conversation with the members. Sugar I only saw once in England, but at the clubs they gave with one's coffee a little envelope containing a saccharine pillule, so I don't suppose there is much to grumble over. One misses pounded sugar, however, with one's tarts and other dessert dishes.

After dinner in all clubs which I visited there was no difficulty in getting a good cigar at a reasonable price, but I was informed that this was partly due to large stocks laid in before the war. I am bound to say, however, that I never had difficulty in procuring "smokables," though I admit the prices had considerably risen. Oddly enough, in France, where they are so fortunate that they have in many ways, milk and cigars seemed unobtainable. I never found a reason for this.

The newspaper which our member will take up will be small in size and of four sheets only. News, accordingly, is strictly rationed, but the American will be glad to find 75 per cent more news from the United States than he was accustomed to in pre-war days. The evening papers, largely printed the latest ball game news, which are called over regularly.

The old London habit of the newspaper poster in the streets has been abolished, owing to paper shortage. Accordingly the papers more continually go in for bigger headlines and approximate the appearance of an American newspaper. The newspaper vendor keeps his post box lamp, he no longer forms a volatile addition to street traffic, darting in and out among the vehicles in the street or the passers on the sidewalk, shouting the latest news with raucous voice.

The streets are dark, but nothing like so dark as Paris. There is absolutely no sort of light at all. On a moonless night, when the theatres discharge their crowds, it is an experience for the pedestrian full of terror.

RESCUED FROM THE BOCHES

Americans and Australians Go After Men Who Had Been Captured.

With the British Army, France, July 7.—In the German counter-attack against the new positions gained by the Australians and Americans around Hamel two Americans and five Australians were captured by the enemy. Volunteers were called for and an American party brought back the captured men and a German officer, while twelve Australians brought the number of German prisoners up to 50.

The story of the incident as told by an American officer who took part in the fighting, follows: "The Boches did not bother us until Thursday night when they made their counter-attack which was repulsed. They did succeed in the first rush, however, in getting hold of two Americans and five Australians whom they carried back.

"We immediately called for volunteers to go out after these captured men and all of our men at once began yelling for the chance. Corporal Raymond Powell was first up and he was given a squad of men for the work.

"The guns had put down a heavy barrage but the corporal led his charge straight through this fierce fire and charged hotfoot after the retreating enemy. The Germans retired to a strong point, but the corporal with the other Yankees went in after them.

"Our two boys were retaken along with five Australians, and the corporal and his party also captured a boche officer. In the meantime 12 Australians had circled around and joined the American party with the result that fifty German prisoners were brought back.

"That night a Boche sniper caused a lot of trouble from a nest in the front line and one of my men was shot. No more! Land, I say! I left him dead on the field."

Recounting a story he had heard of the grail of an American corporal, the officer continued: "An Australian officer was telling me about one of our corporals who did what was considered a fine piece of work. This had had charge of a machine gun squad. Early in the push all his comrades were knocked out by shellfire and he was left alone with the gun.

"He knew that the gun was needed, so he started forward with it himself. It was no light job but he kept setting it up and working it until he got through the final objective where he made his final stand. He was pumping away religiously at the Boches, and the Australian officer was watching him with interest, for he knew he was a green man and admitted the way he was carrying it. Suddenly the corporal raised himself up and then dropped to his knee again with his head hanging.

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State Executive Committee Meets in Columbia.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXTRA ELECTION.

John Gary Evans is National Committee-man and Peoples Candidate for Unexpired Term—Committee Devotes Time to Abuse of Blease and McLaurin—Resolutions of Appreciation of Tillman, and Address to People of the State.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday. Several hours were consumed yesterday by the state Democratic executive committee in debating the proposal of taking the names of Cole L. Blease and John L. McLaurin from the rolls of the Democratic party.

Strenuous argument on the part of several committeemen to let the people themselves determine the question at the polls at the August primary finally prevailed against the proposition of the committee to act summarily. The alleged perfidy of Blease and McLaurin, as revealed in McLaurin's recent exposure, of an attempt to sell the Democratic party out two years ago, the Blease "Independent" ticket two years ago, which ticket was alleged by W. P. Beard, who put out the ticket, to have been named by Cole L. Blease, and the announcement of Blease that neither he nor his followers were bound by their oath to support the nominees of the party in 1916 and Blease's reiteration of fraud were the chief objectives of the committee's fire.

Would Kick Out of Party. T. H. Ketchin, state senator from Fairfield county, and member of the executive committee, urged the appointment of a committee of five, before whom Blease and McLaurin should be summoned to the just deserts of the facts were found to be as published over the names of those friendly to Blease and McLaurin at the time of the various incidents, then to "kick them," Blease and McLaurin unceremoniously out of the party ranks.

The question of this authority being lodged with the executive committee, was the storm center of the debate. There was no division of opinion as to the just deserts of the candidates in question. Some of the committeemen took the position that the elimination of Blease and McLaurin from the Democratic tickets would cause a great furor over the state. If left to the voters, proper disposition would be made of the issue in casting ballots. The voters could be trusted to retain the party in its purity and to rebuke those who had sought to betray it to Republicans.

The question was asked by John Gary Evans, state chairman, and was voted down.

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"We were surprised," the officer added, "at some of the prisoners taken. Most of them were strapping fellows but there were a lot of them, who while big, were very young. The Boche put over some gas at one time but it was a mighty good experience for our men as they were equipped with the tanks."

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During the evening of the day the correspondent spent with the Americans a big bunch of mail arrived from home and there was great jubilation among the men to have letters from the folks at a reward for their work in the trenches. One young fellow came tearing around waving a torn dollar bill which he had just found in a letter.

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## THE CALL OF THE BUGLE

What the Soldier Understands From Its Music.

### EVERYTHING PLEASANT BUT REVELLERY.

Each Call Tells a Different Story, and Soldiers Have Translated the Music to Fit Their Respective Fancies.

Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer. Camp Sevier, July 9.—I was over at Camp Sevier on a brief visit a few weeks ago, writes a friend of mine, "I didn't know exactly where to locate you and then again, my time was short. However, I saw a good many fellows I knew and I saw a great deal that interested me very much. I heard the bugles blow several calls, though I didn't know which was which. It would be of interest to me and I think of interest to a great many people who enjoy reading your camp stories, to tell in one of them what the bugles mean. Surely there is some wording to accompany the various calls or else some ingenious soldier has devised parades to fit most of those calls."

Every company has a bugler, or rather, two buglers. The bugler is classed as a kind of musician and he has a right to be; because any man who can get harmony out of a bugle is certainly a musician. I was tried to what the bugles mean. Surely there is some wording to accompany the various calls or else some ingenious soldier has devised parades to fit most of those calls."

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## THE CALL OF THE BUGLE

What the Soldier Understands From Its Music